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REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY	China
SUBJECT	Political
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspaper
WHERE PUBLISHED	Shang-hai
DATE PUBLISHED	8 Jan 1949
LANGUAGE	Chinese

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. 19 Apr 1949

NO. OF PAGES 1

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Ta Kung Pao.

CHANG CHIH-CHUNG AND THE I-NING LEADERS

In the 10 months following the withdrawal from Ti-hua (July 1947) of the I-ning Leaders in opposition to Masud Sabri, these leaders did some quiet thinking, and letters were exchanged between Ahmad and Chang Chih-chung. Despite criticisms of the Chinese government, in August 1948, both these men expressed their attitude about Sinkiang in these terms: (1) discard the name "East Turk-
estan Republic"; (2) put aside narrow race prejudice against the Hans; (3) support Chang Chih-chung, oppose Masud; (4) support China, but oppose her autocratic
government.

The anti-Han attitude was put aside, but it must be understood that what was laid aside was outward expression and attitude. This does not mean that the I-ning leaders feel kindly to every Han now in Sinkiang; but it does mean that when "another revolution" comes, they will not resort to barbarous murdering of the Han settlers.

Most people agree that the I-ning leaders do not oppose Chang Chih-chung. It is not that they do not want to, but that they do not dare to because: (1) After Chang got in touch with them and held peace talks, they were completely convinced; and (2) Chang has made good on his promises; intelligent people know who has given Sinkiang their present freedom and equality; they now really believe in Chang. If anyone in Sinkiang should oppose Chang, he would lose popular support. The I-ning leaders realize that now among Chinese government leaders no one understands Sinkiang better than Chang. No one better understands them and Soviet policy toward Sinkiang, or is more brilliant and progressive. Though Chang cannot sympathize with their "revolution" as they would like, yet through his peaceful line of action they can legitimately attain some of their final objectives.

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